



CONSTRUCTING AUTONOMY AND NATIONAL IDENTITY: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF BILAWAL BHUTTO'S SPEECH

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Abstract

This study examines the strategies employed by Pakistani Foreign Minister Bilawal Bhutto in climate justice discourse, uncovering how climate change builds national image and imparts a sense of ecological responsibility. By using critical discourse analysis, it exhibits the nuanced connection between national image and green politics. This study enables unprivileged countries while promoting critical discourse analysis, shedding light onto language's role in framing ecological reality. This research utilizes a qualitative approach to investigate the discursive strategies employed in Bilawal Bhutto's address on environmental rights and national image. The data for this research is gathered through purposive sampling technique of a particular speech presented by Bilawal Bhutto on September 22, restricted to this one case due to its importance and applicability to the research objectives. The theoretical lens utilized in this research in the three-dimensional model given by Fairclough in order to examine the rhetoric of language. This study considers Pakistan as a victim of climate disasters as well as a resilient nation. Discourse strategies and lexical choices stresses climate equity, ecological responsibility, insisting global powers for quick action. This study accentuates Bilawal Bhutto's technical use of discourse in constructing Pakistan's national image. This research recommends political representatives and scholars to use rhetorical strategy for worldwide support.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis; Fairclough's Three-Dimensional Model; Discursive Strategies; Political Discourse; Climate Justice Discourse; National Image Construction; Environmental Communication; Lexical Choices.

Introduction

The crisis related to climate has become one of the most pressing and politically charged problems faced by every individual on a global level in the 21st century. From unbearable temperature and scorching weather to the droughts, blizzards and floods, the losses and degradation has created significant risks not only for the environment but also for the economy, government and the foreign relations of the country on a global level. In this context, the deeply embedded theme in political addresses is climate change and its impact on the environment.

There are different countries facing such devastation caused by climate changes. The leaders of such nations communicate on the international forum to raise the awareness of the risk and to demand national and international support. Pakistan is considered one of the countries which emit the minimum amount of the Greenhouse gas but it is the most vulnerable country in the context of climate changes. Pakistan faced various disasters in the 20th century and before. For instance, irregular monsoon, heat waves and the floods in 2022. The flood caused millions of aboriginal people to migrate from their places causing a big economic loss for the whole country. As a result, the political representatives of Pakistan decided to ask for assistance on an international level. There is a speech delivered by Pakistani foreign minister Bilawal Bhutto.

Zardari to gain the attention of international platforms to see climate justice. In his address, the most powerful tool to create the narrative and to shape the public perception is the use of political discourse. This discourse performs the function of communication with different countries and to get collaborative efforts from the developed countries. Two important aspects are put on the pedestal to portray themselves as the big terms of the catastrophe. These two aspects are ecological responsibility and the national image of Pakistan.

Research Problem

Climate change has become a major global issue, making climate justice an important part of political discourse. Although previous studies have examined climate communication and political discourse, little attention has been paid to how political leaders from climate-vulnerable developing countries use climate justice discourse to construct national image and promote ecological responsibility. In the Pakistani context, the discursive strategies employed by political leaders in international climate forums remain largely unexplored, particularly through the lens of Critical Discourse Analysis and Fairclough's three-dimensional model. This gap limits understanding of how language is strategically used to portray Pakistan as both a victim of climate disasters and a resilient nation advocating climate equity. Therefore, this study addresses this gap by analyzing Bilawal Bhutto's speech on climate justice to examine the discursive and rhetorical strategies through which Pakistan's national image and ecological responsibility are constructed in global climate discourse. **Research Objectives**

- 1- To investigate discursive strategies utilized by the Pakistani foreign minister to get involved in global climate discourse?
- 2- To identify how Bilawal Bhutto's speech constructs national identity.
- 3- To explore how political leaders give the sense of climate justice and ecological responsibility.

Research Questions

- 1- What are the discursive strategies utilized by the Pakistani foreign minister to get involved in global climate discourse?
- 2- How does Bilawal Bhutto's speech construct the national identity?
- 3- How does the political address give the sense of climate justice and ecological responsibility?

Significance of the Study

This particular environmental discourse contributes to the existing literature and the critical discourse analysis in non western context. This specific study gives the strong perspective about the use of rhetoric, climate responsibility and national and political integrity of the global south. It also proves that the Global narrative can be influenced by the use of discourse by manipulating a language in a particular way to add the sense of responsibility and to request for assistance. Furthermore, it can also be clearly stated that political language proves to be very helpful to shape the reality and perceptions. It also exhibits that ideology can be constructed with the help of discourse to get attention on a global level. It also reveals the strategies used by the marginalized and developing countries to claim authority on international platforms. This research is focused on a case study by utilizing the critical discourse analysis method which can give insights to the political and environmental discourse. It can help to understand the use of language for manipulating and shaping reality. It can also be used in a real world text by using it as a model in pedagogical platforms.

This paper possesses five main sections. This section of introduction is followed by a second step which consists of literature review, theoretical frameworks used in critical discourse analysis. It also portrays the previous studies on identity and climate justice. Section three consists of methodology, the selection of data tools for the analysis and the limitations of the research. Section four gives in detailed analysis of the speech text, explanation of the key discussions and strategies utilized in the speech interpretation of the national image and ecological responsibility. Finally, the last section gives the conclusion to the study by summarizing the findings and giving the detailed discussion for future implications including suggestions for the future scholars.

Literature Review

A very serious global issue that needs immediate effort and attention is climate change. The perceptions of the general public and the decisions taken through the policies of the government are deeply influenced by how the leaders and the political representatives represent and frame the discourse. It also depends upon the organizations which shape the perceptions by the way of their discourse. This literature review discusses various past works and research articles on the discourse of climate change in their analysis. Particularly, those discourses that are using critical discourse analysis(CDA) model given by Fair clough. These previous works exhibit that these works are relevant to the study and they can prove to be very helpful to understand the political discourse. Especially the politician, Bilawal Bhutto Zardari, who uses a discourse strategy to build the national identity of his country, Pakistan. and he demands justice and help from International platforms regarding the disaster caused by climate change. Calliari (2018) examination the catastrophe happened due to climate change. There can be the maximum chances for loss and casualties. He majorly focuses on Warsaw International mechanism(WIM) in his research. In his study, he explores that the developing and the developed countries have different positions on the basis of loss due to climate change. He also reveals that this damage and loss should be a part of adaptation. The countries which are still developing the use of formal and legal argument in order to get help, compensation and identification from the developed and dominant countries. They also believe that it is the responsibility of the state to take the responsibility for any damage or loss.

A study is conducted by Lin(2020) and it talks about the political leaders and their orations. The study majorly discusses the Agreement of Paris in a speech and the researcher is of the opinion that climate change discourse is often shaped by an ideology that is neo-liberal ideology. The research also studies that there are different rhetorical expressions that are used in a speech to give arguments against the International sport on climate change. For example, the notions of risk and responsibility. There are some other political representatives who also employ the same strategy of discourse but their ideology in the background is different.

Jaworska (2018) studies that climate change is used in the discourse and basically it is constructed through incorporating social responsibility such as the oil industry. This study also tells us that the oil industry uses a technique of discourse where it downplays its contribution in Environmental demonstration to exhibit itself as an active member of the society. To compete this climate motivation, they use of the term climate change and global warming. It says that any political representative or the speaker can urgently come and downplay the efforts of the people and responsibility taken by humans because of this phenomena of climate and political discourse.

Orungbeja and Ajilore(2022) discuss the role of critical discourse analysis model used by political leaders in their politically charged national speeches. It also means that we can manipulate and convince the general public by using a simple language as it shapes the perception and opinion of a common person. This study also tells that this model is very significant to discuss the power behind politics. The manipulation behind the ideology and the domination behind political discourse can be best understood by discourse.

Liu (2020) works on China's way of creating identity with the help of using social media. This highlights different themes used in the construction of image and identity such as the themes of peace, ability and confidence. This study also shows that the most modern tool for direct communication with the participants and public is the use of social media applications or platforms. It can help better create a link between the government and public opinion of the varying climate in Pakistan.

Hussain et al. (2020) examines in their study that social and political dimensions cannot be ignored in studying the harsh and harmful effects of this drastic change. The study demands on a serious basis that there should be a collaboration to avoid any repetition of coordinated efforts between the public institutions of the government, between the public and the organizations of environment and also in the community members in order to develop a strategy of mitigation and effective adaptation. This literature review shows that studying climate change is very significant in discourse as it shapes the reality such as the perceptions of the public and how these perceptions influence the decisions made by policy makers. The study also demonstrates that climate change discourse can be best analyzed with the help of a critical discourse analysis model because it gives knowledge about how political leaders use their discourse and manipulate their language in order to construct reality for the people. The complexities related to climate change are very important to understand as the policy makers do have the ability to address the policies and to make effective tools and strategies for how to discuss the global issues on an international platform.

Research Design

The research design is qualitative as it is using critical discourse analysis given by Fairclough 3D model. The speech itself is acting as primary data which was presented on 22 September, at a meeting of foreign relations council. The researcher has chosen this speech because this speech is very significant due to climate justice and for the national identity for Pakistan. This speech emphasizes that there is a strong requirement for formulation of strategies to cope with environmental challenges. This model analyses the text of the speech at three levels.

The first level of analysis is called textual analysis where the researcher critically examines the language used by the speaker including the words and the phrase. The second stage of analysis is called discursive practice in which the researcher finds reason behind the production and consumption of the speech. He also finds that this speech is significant at a political level. The third stage of practice is called social practice where the researcher critically examines the ideology behind the text including the social and political background of the speech.

Data Collection

The text of the speech was easily available online including its transcript. This is why this text can be considered as the primary source for data collection but the text of the speech is emphasizing the disaster and its impact caused by climate change. This speech also gives us the knowledge and the feed forward remarks about the future strategies

Sampling

The method of sampling in the particular research is non probability purposive sampling because the focus of this research study is on one political person and the whole research revolves around the text utilized in this speech. This speech is purposely chosen because it is highly relevant with my research topic. Moreover, this speech represents Pakistan officially on international platforms and this speech also makes the people of Pakistan a responsible citizen. This speech is considered as a basic and primary source of data for this analysis. Fairclough's famous model of discourse analysis is a model which focuses on the relationship of different things such as it puts emphasis on how the discourse is reflected in creating power structure, how language and ideology are related to each other and how this society and social practices are related.

Theoretical Framework

Textual Analysis(Description)

This step performs a detailed study such that the research looks deep down into the speech vocabulary, semantics, metaphors and rhetorical devices. The purpose of critically studying these linguistic features in detail is to study the ideology and dynamics that lies behind the text. In this particular study, we will focus on how the foreign ministers use language to highlight the social and political contexts and how this context creates a sense of responsibility on international forums.

Discursive Practice (Interpretation)

This is the second level for analysis in the studies of how the text of the speech is utilized inside the society. In simple words it can be stated that it checks correlation between the text and the context of the speech including the audience. It also considers the political background of the speech and the impact of the speech on national and international audiences. It also studies how the public responds to these politically charged speeches.

Social Practice(Explanation)

The third step is social practice or explanation. This is the final step of discourse analysis where the researcher finds the hidden and implicit ideology that is presented behind the text. It examines the language in the speech and how it is forcing the policy makers to change the policies in the eyes of the nation. This part particularly studies the ideology behind climate change and environmental justice.

Data Analysis

In this Section, we will analyze the speech of foreign minister Bilawal Bhutto Zardari, which he presented on 22 September 2022. This study will analyze the speech by using a three dimensional model of critical discourse analysis given by Fair Clough. The focus of the study will be how the power end ideology hides behind the discourse and how meanings are created with different words such as *climate justice*, *national identity* and *ecological responsibility*.

Textual Analysis (Description)

At this level, this study will examine the text of the speech including the structure of the sentence, the use of rhetorical devices, vocabulary and the use of emotional language. This speech shows the sense of urgency and sympathy by using emotional language. For instance, there is a metaphor of *drowning*, *Pakistan is drowning not just in flood water but also in debt*. This metaphor puts emphasis on the economical crisis faced by Pakistan due to climate disaster. Moreover, there is a use of imagery that is helplessness which is shown by the word *drowning*. It signals that there is an urgent requirement of support from International platforms.



Rhetorical Appeals to Justice ;The foreign minister discusses the issue of climate justice in order to call for help. For example, he says *I don't want to call for aid or for dole, I want justice for my people. I want climate justice*. There is a word *justice* which is a historical device and is working as a moral demand like universal human rights and fair treatment with the Pakistani community. This speech highlights that everyone has this responsibility to help in this disaster at a global level. Because, there are certain countries that are affected by these disasters more severely as compared to the developed nations.

Contrasting Language of Responsibility and Crisis ;The foreign minister uses some words for example *rebuilt green , crisis and apocalyptic*. These words show that we have to actively recover from the disaster. He also says *we want to do so in a better way, in greenery in a climate region*. He uses this positive language in contrast to the destruction that happened in Pakistan due to the flood. The use of these rhetorical devices and rhetorical language create a sense of optimism and strength in the face of crisis.

Descriptive practice(Interpretation)

At this level, the researcher will consider the production, dissemination and consumption. On one side, the foreign minister demands for international help and on the other side, he highlights the efforts done by the Pakistani community during the climate disaster. Moreover, the speech was conducted and delivered on a highly significant International platform which implies that the speech is well crafted to motivate and shape the policy makers and the organization of global media.

Political Context and National Responsibilities; The foreign minister focuses more on the requirement for international justice which gives us the sense that Pakistan has good historical relations with international platforms. Pakistan is a Sovereign state and it always supports fairness. The speaker is also a member of a famous political family and historical background. He is associated with the narrative of democracy and Justice. The use of rhetoric shows that Pakistan is not a passive country, instead it is an inactive agent who is seeking help in climate adoption and to bring up change on a global level.

Call for Global Action and Domestic Change; The speaker says, *rebuilt in a greenery and adapted to live in this new world*. These two clauses show that Pakistan is not just a victim of this disaster but he is ready to challenge and bring a change in future. This speech puts Pakistan in a dual position and forces an International platform for action. He also discusses wind and solar energy and says that we need to adapt to the situation to cope with the political challenges in order to solve environmental problems. For Pakistan's brighter future, we need to ignore political struggles and to focus on a sustainable future.

Social Practice (Explanation)

At a social level, we can connect the discourse of this speech with broader power structures. This speech engages the Global debate to discuss the Pakistani disaster. This speech plays a historical role in Pakistani environmental politics. It shows that this is not only an environmental issue but also a political problem. These ecological problems are the part of both North and South which can impact other countries in their climate.

National and International Power Structures ;This speech examines that these disasters are caused by the inequalities in the greenhouse gas emissions and the developments. He says *we are drowning not just in flood water but also in debt* . Here, he is using an implicature to criticize the Global system of economics which is only impacting developing and poor countries like Pakistan and now they are giving no contribution to help Pakistan. This speech puts Pakistan on pedestal because it is challenging the International platform to solve these structural inequalities.

Reconstruction and Ecological Responsibility; The speaker says Pakistan is heavily impacted by the disaster and it is struggling to adapt the green sustainable practices which gives a concept of national image construction in the speech. It also shows that Pakistan is willing to compete with environmental issues and economical problems. The use of the word *climate Resilient* by the foreign minister means that Pakistan is facing challenges bravely only then it can become a modern developed Pakistan.

Thematic Analysis and Discourse Level Analysis

There are different prominent themes that are very prominent in the speech, for example *climate justice, reconstruction, post disaster and global inequalities*. This discourse highlights the impact of Climate Change in Pakistan specially due to the flood that occurred in 2022. The first theme is climate justice in global responsibility which emphasizes that the people of Pakistan are suffering in this time period but they are not contributing to global emissions. It means Pakistan is well aware of environmental justice. He frequently gives references of justice and accountability to shape the discourse in a more ethical and moral way. The second term is sustainable development and International resilience because Bilawal says Pakistan is committed to challenge these problems. Pakistan is trying to rebuild the infrastructure with more greenery. Pakistan is trying to use solar and wind energy to reduce pollution. Pakistan is adapting to climate change despite all the challenges.

Major Theme is Global South versus Global North; There is a contrast between south and north. For instance, Pakistan is from the global south which is suffering from the influence of climate disaster while Global North is actively contributing to Global emission. This highlights that the Global community should come forward to recognize who is doing injustice and who is playing a positive role.

Use of Critical Discourse Analysis Tool; The very first tool is intertextuality. It is a tool which gives references between two texts. There are various references given by foreign ministers from history and politics. He also relates the narratives with his family legacy and with international discourses on climate justice and adaptation. He uses the term climate justice in this speech to show alignment with the global environmental movement. Moreover, he also gives references toward the tragic loss of those people who lost their life in this disaster. He also adds some political references to highlight the past struggle and the challenges of present flood. The second tool is the use of lexical choices such as justice, drowning, apocalyptic, resilient. These lexical expressions create a sense of urgency and help. The purpose of using these emotional words is to create a sense of responsibility in other countries who are also suffering and demanding justice. He repeatedly uses the word of Justice that is a common way of making a claim in politics.

The third important term to use is modality which means using the expression of possibility and certainty on necessity. He asserted that there is a need for help and phrases like *we must and we will have to construct* also give a sense of urgency. This model forces International leaders to come for help. He also says *I can only pray* which gives the idea that there can be some future risks. The last term is narrative structure. There are two different sides of this speech. One is a narrative structure which is completely just opposite with resilience. He describes all the losses but he also discusses that we can rebuild our country with the help. He uses contrasting narrative in order to mobilize Pakistani people and to request national and international agents to take action.

Discussion

This text beautifully constructs the image of victimhood through the discourse created by the speaker. It plays the key role to construct the image of Pakistan on a global level regarding drastic climate change. Different types of emotional expression are utilized in the text such as *drowning* and *Justice*. Some authoritative expressions are also used in order to force the people to take practical action. Both the global and historical perspective are linked in the speech text with the help of a device that is intertextuality which eventually describes the political struggles in Pakistan. This speech performs the function of a strategic action towards the creation of national identity and to get International solidarity for protecting the environment from the drastic environmental conditions. The findings and interpretation will summarize the key points of the analysis and will describe the future impact of the speech to construct the Global climate Discourse. National image is created through political speeches.

Findings and Interpretations

In this section we will present the speech and its findings including the literature review and the background and research questions but this particular research study will target how the speech presents Pakistan as the nation and how this speech promotes responsibility regarding the ecosystem. By utilizing critical discourse analysis based on Fairclough's model presents the national image and change in climate. This speech puts Pakistan on pedestal and calls Pakistan as a victim or the receiver of this drastic climate change and to demand for solidarity and help to cope with this global challenge. This speech repeatedly utilizes terms such as *drowning*, *climate justice* and other terms in order to portray Pakistan as a country which is still fighting for rights and unequal behavior. Simultaneously, it also gives Pakistan a particular fame and makes it prominent in the eyes of international authorities. For example, the speaker says *Pakistan is drowning, not just in flood water but also in debt*. The use of metaphor in this speech shows the vulnerability of Pakistan and shows that Pakistan is not contributing to the actions such as Greenhouse gas emission which are proving harmful for the whole world. Because in most of the literature related to climate justice, they treat other countries of the global south as the victim of ecological challenges.

This opinion can be related with the theory of world order that is Robert Cox's theory which is of the opinion that hegemonic powerful authorities shape global structures and become responsible for inequalities such as climate injustice. This speech also frames Pakistan as a strong country which can respond to such challenges and adapt for changes to create a sense of agency for Pakistan. This speech also gives a feed forward remark by saying *in a greener way* which means to build good infrastructure and work more on energy such as solar energy and wind energy projects. This speech can also be related with the reflexive modernization concept given by Anthony Giddens who gave the concept of resilience amidst anniversaries where we can use technology and education to change these conditions and cope with the problems. So overall, this speech emphasized on those steps which can enable Pakistan to face this climate change, ecological responsibility and climate justice. This is a basic concept of this speech because he demands for climate justice and to recover those lives who are trying and struggling to sustain. He says we want to rebuild their lives and livelihoods in a just manner which shows that he is talking about both consequences such as social and environmental.

This speech can also be related to ecological ethics like distributing the benefits given by environmental policies. This speech is also related with the concept of cosmopolitan democracy given by David Held because it also calls for global climate justice, particularly, those countries who are more vulnerable to it. Because all the countries on a global level are getting effective. This change links Pakistani conditions with the Global countries to get cooperation and help by using Global justice theories. Discourse strategies and linguistic choices, both play a significant role in this speech in constructing the national image of the country and to show the responsibility regarding the ecosystem. **Justice, climate resilient and reconstruction**, these three terms are frequently used in the speech for immediate assistance and to demand long term help for a better future. For Example, he says *I want climate justice. We want to be able to rebuild their lives and livelihoods in a just manner.* The use of **will** and **what**, these modal verb expressions are also used in the speech to express the intention and deep desire of a country. The modality used in the statements forces the Global authorities for immediate action. Some ethical appeals are also used in the speech including the language of Justice. The use of moral economy perspective is related to a **Distributive Justice** concept which is given by Nancy Fraser's theory.

The findings of the study highlight that social reality cannot be ignored. It shows that due to the influence of power structures, the themes of victimhood are also used within critical discourse approaches for both resisting and to reproduce power dynamics. The speech shows that once the Global authorities co-operate with Pakistan and equally distribute the resources that were demanded on global level. This analysis shows that the national identity can be created by political leaders. By critically examining this speech, it can be clearly stated that constructing National identity has become so important. The study also shows that the need for global justice can also impact the country.

Conclusion

The purpose of this study is to discuss Bilawal Bhutto's speech on climate and order to make a public self image of Pakistan and to give awareness about ecological damage on a global level. This research article critically analyses the speech on all the three levels to uncover the intrinsic message in the speech. Various conclusions can be drawn from the study.

First, by using metaphors he tries to convince the global media that Pakistan is not involved in greenhouse gas emission but it is the most vulnerable country to its impacts. He uses a metaphor: *we are drowning not just in flood and water but also in debt.* This shows the environmental catastrophe and the need for International sympathy to fulfil the demands of climate justice.

Another conclusion we can draw from this speech and research is ecological responsibility. This research forces us to think about green energy and to build strong infrastructure that can stay in the long term. This study also involves different references to renewable energy and the reforms done by different institutions in this regard. The study also highlights that Pakistan is contributing to shape a good future by following the ecological responsibility of a good citizen. Moreover, the ideology and power relations are objectively captured by using this model. The lexical choices, especially high modality words such as *we must* and *we have to* are used to highlight the demands.

This speech also involves the terms to show urgency and morality which suggest a sense of justice. It can be also analyzed at a discursive level to highlight the responsibility shown by the Pakistani community. The use of UN and IPCC in this narrative is actually the use of intertextuality which helps the study to get more credibility. With the help of this study, Pakistan can highlight the need of attention from global communities and the aftermaths of this flood. The critical discourse analysis model also uses different tools that shape the opinion of the audience and to create a unique National identity of the Pakistani community. The critical discourse analysis model has used different tools in order to shape the opinion of common people and to make the identity of a nation by using different lexical choices. The terms related to modality and intertextuality, the study exhibits that the political speeches are not only used to communicate the events and to discuss strategies and ideologies but they can be used to construct the Identity of a nation on a global level to promote ecological responsibility.

This speech forces the international policies to negotiate the concerns and to mobilize the international institutions for help. Internalized national priority can be clearly seen. In the study, different strategies are mixed and utilized in the speech including the demand for justice and cooperation at global level. In the light of these findings, it can be included that nations can build good international relations on a global level. There can be further studies related to this speech in order to explore different political contexts and dispersive strategies used by the politicians in their speeches. Overall, this speech is a significant and admirable example to construct an identity and the sense of responsibility at international level. It also shows that language cannot only describe the reality but it can shape the reality

Implications

This theory has significant implications in political, environmental and other fields related to discourse analysis. This study can prove to be very helpful in creating an international narrative about policy making. It suggests that the use of powerful rhetorical devices, strong diplomatic discourse can attract the attention of the International media. The findings of the study show that the language is always full of ideology, especially in political discourses. The speech of Bilawal Bhutto is a significant example of how a country builds its national identity during the time of crisis in order to unpack the ideological and linguistic basis of the national image of Pakistan. A very significant tool is the Critical Discourse Analysis(CDA) model. This model helps the study to relate it with other interdisciplinary fields including environment and media studies. The findings of the study demonstrate that Pakistan can change its national image and it has a potential to narrate the crisis on a national level. It is also helpful for public awareness regarding sudden crises and ecological challenges.

Recommendation

This study has unlimited recommendations for future research, especially for the political representatives who represent a country on an international level to get solidarity signals from International powers. It has implications for future political leaders who can use similar mitigation strategies and pragmatic devices in order to get their voice on international level. The study can prepare researchers to understand the narrative related to climate and to critically analyze socio-political issues by relating environmental studies with linguistics. This study can prove to be very helpful for international donor agencies such as the IMF, United Nation (UN), and The World Bank to change their engagement strategies in order to give technical and financial help to countries that are facing sustainability issues. This study can play a significant role in changing the perceptions of the people towards the environmental crisis and help media forums to frame the policy once again, in order to emphasize their ideology. Other linguists can take help from this study to construct legitimacy with the help of language in order to question global power structures for further studies about climate. The study can help to inculcate environmental awareness and to report to the public and the government, which eventually can increase the awareness about renewable energy, agriculture, educational policy and infrastructure.

Delimitations

Limitations of analytical tool models are very significant in order to find the relationship between the society and language but still there are some limitations present in the study. This model is highly context dependent. It demands a deep understanding of the social, political and historical background of the study. This speech is also related to social and political context. So, in order to understand the text, one has to understand the political history of Pakistan. This is why, for those researchers who are not familiar with the political context of Pakistan, this interview can prove to be very challenging.

This analysis involved different types of language choices. Every researcher can interpret the speech in a different way which can involve personal biases and there can be the chances of subjectivity. In the study, which can make the replicability of the analysis very limited and difficult. The focus on textual features of this model is telling which and the following including the critical analysis of nonverbal features. For example, emotional and paralinguistic features are also used. This is why the researcher uses both the verbal and nonverbal text features.

Discourse analysis is model to study the limit to the text will linguistic feature and the speech given by foreign minister was presented in multimedia environment with also include virtual and life discussion so it can be clearly that the research of taking to account that don't The justice and the expressions of the speech can influence this research because this research is very limited over others on ideology is research is reliance on the ideology on a huge level on the other side it is neglecting other features that should be kept in mind for instance thematic element the motivation elements. Overall despite all these limitations this 3D model is very significant in critical examinations of the perception of the people about the ecological responsibility increasing power dynamic.

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